

PROCEEDINGS
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FOUR NEW BIRDS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

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In a collection of birds made recently in Newfoundland by Dr. L. C. Sanford there are specimens of four apparently undescribed subspecies. This collection, which Dr. Sanford has very kindly permitted the writer to examine, contains also such interesting Newfoundland birds as *Cyanocitta cristata* (Fox Island River, July 1, 1912; and Harry's River, June 30, 1913); *Oporornis philadelphia* (Fox Island River, June 17, 1912, and July 10, 1912); and *Penthestes atricapillus atricapillus* (Harry's River, June 27, 1913, and June 30, 1913). The new birds are of considerable interest, and indicate that we know as yet comparatively little concerning the Newfoundland avifauna. The endemic forms of Newfoundland, so far as known, show, as might, of course, be expected, decided affinities to their Labrador representatives. The present new birds are, by courtesy of Doctor Sanford, described below.

All measurements are in millimeters. The names of colors are from Mr. R. Ridgway's recently published "Color Standards and Color Nomenclature."

***Dryobates pubescens microleucus* subsp. nov.**

Chars. subsp.—Similar to *Dryobates pubescens medianus*, but tail decidedly longer; superior wing-coverts with fewer and smaller white spots; wing-quills with smaller white spots; lower surface usually more smoky brownish; and white dorsal stripe with often black spots or short streaks.

Description.—Type, adult female, collection of Dr. L. C. Sanford; Fox Island River, June 29, 1912; Dr. L. C. Sanford. Upper parts, including wings, sides of head, and sides of neck, mostly black, the primaries somewhat brownish; a broad nuchal band scarlet vermillion; and a broad superciliary stripe, a broad subocular and subauricular stripe, which,

prolonged, almost encircles the hind neck, a broad dorsal stripe (interrupted, however, by spots and streaks of black), a subterminal roundish spot on each of the greater and median (not on lesser) wing-coverts, several pairs of roundish spots on each wing-quill, all white; nasal plumes brownish white; two middle pairs of tail-feathers black; the next pair black but terminal third white; remaining pairs mostly white barred with brownish black; lower surface light smoke gray, a little paler on throat and crissum, the latter somewhat spotted with dull black; lining of wing dull white, a little varied with black; edge of wing black.

Measurements.—Male:* Wing, 91.3–97 (average, 93.8) mm.; tail, 59–65 (60.7); exposed culmen, 13.5–16.7 (15.1); tarsus, 14.8–16.5 (15.8); middle (*i. e.*, outer anterior) toe, 10.

Female:† Wing, 93–96 (94.3); tail, 61–63 (62); exposed culmen, 14.8–15.5 (15.1); tarsus, 15.7–16.5 (16.1); middle (*i. e.*, outer anterior) toe, 10–10.5 (10.2).

Geographical distribution.—Newfoundland.

Remarks.—It is rather surprising to find a form of this species geographically so near *Dryobates pubescens nelsoni*, and yet so different from it, even more so than is *Dryobates pubescens medianus*. For this new downy woodpecker differs markedly from *Dryobates pubescens nelsoni* in its smaller size, smoky under surface, less heavily black-barred outer rectrices, often black-spotted or black-streaked white dorsal stripe; smaller white markings on the wing-quills, and smaller, fewer white spots on the superior wing-coverts. In this last character *Dryobates pubescens microleucus* approaches *Dryobates pubescens homorus* and the other western races of the species, and bears interesting correspondence to the Newfoundland race of *Dryobates villosus*, *Dryobates villosus terraenovae*, which differs from the other eastern forms of that species in the same way, and likewise thus resembles the western subspecies *Dryobates villosus leucothorectis* and others. All the specimens examined are included in the appended table of measurements. We have seen none except from Newfoundland.

* Six specimens, from Newfoundland.

† Three specimens, from Newfoundland.

Measurements of specimens of *Dryobates pubescens microleucus*.
Males.

Museum and Number.	Sex and Age.	Locality.	Date.	Collector.	Wing.	Tail.	Exposed culmen.	Tarsus.	Middle toe.
U.S.N.M. 190,286	♂ ad.	Balena, Newfoundland	June 27, 1903	W. Palmer .	94.	60.5	14.	16.5	10.
U.S.N.M. 202,562	[♂ ad.]	Locke's Cove, Newfoundland . .	April 1, 1906	O. Bryant . .	97.	65.	15.5	16.3	10.
U.S.N.M. 202,561	♂ ad.	Canada Bay, Newfoundland . .	April 14, 1906	O. Bryant . .	93.	59.	13.5	15.5	10.
L. C. Sanford . .	♂ ad.	Fox Island River, Newfoundland	June 9, 1912	L. C. Sanford	95.5	60.	16.7	16.5	10.
L. C. Sanford . .	♂ ad.	Fox Island River, Newfoundland	June 17, 1912	L. C. Sanford	92.	59.	. . .	15.	10.
L. C. Sanford* . .	♂ ad.	Fox Island River, Newfoundland	June 29, 1912	L. C. Sanford	91.3	. . .	16.	14.8	10.
Average of six males					93.8	60.7	15.1	15.8	10.

Females.

L. C. Sanford . .	♀ ad.	Fox Island River, Newfoundland	July 9, 1912	L. C. Sanford	96.	63.	15.5	15.7	10.5
L. C. Sanford . .	♀ ad.	Fox Island River, Newfoundland	June 19, 1912	L. C. Sanford	93.	61.	14.8	16.	10.2
L. C. Sanford . .	♀ ad.	Fox Island River, Newfoundland	June 25, 1912	L. C. Sanford	94.	62.	15.1	16.5	10.
Average of three females					94.3	62.	15.1	16.1	10.2

* Type.

***Bubo virginianus neochorus* subsp. nov.**

Chars. subsp..—Similar to *Bubo virginianus heterocnemis*, but smaller, excepting the bill; upper parts lighter, the dark ground color less deep and more broken, the light markings more numerous; lower parts with rather less of dark color; feet and legs less heavily mottled with dark brown.

Description..—Type, adult female, collection of Dr. L. C. Sanford; Fox Island River, Newfoundland, July 8, 1912; Dr. L. C. Sanford. Upper surface fuscous, much mottled, vermiculated and irregularly barred with brownish white, and on the subterminal portions of the feathers, mostly concealed, with ochraceous buff and light ochraceous buff; "horns" fuscous black, laterally marked with irregular areas of buffy white and ochraceous; superior wing-coverts and tertials like the upper parts; wing-quills sepia, the outer webs with broad, broken and mottled bars of brownish white or buffy, the inner webs with the same kind of bars on their terminal portions, only more faintly indicated, and basally becoming ochraceous buff on the inner portions of the webs; middle rectrices fuscous, the rest sepia, all with mottlings and broken bars of brownish white, pale brown, buff or pale ochraceous buff; extreme forehead, nasal plumes, and supraloral streak white, much mixed with fuscous and fuscous black; facial disk mixed dull grayish white, ochraceous, buff, blackish, and fuscous, and bordered behind by a black band which joins the black horns; sides of neck grayish white, much mottled, streaked, spotted, and barred with fuscous, and on the subterminal portions of the feathers with ochraceous buff; chin and throat white, separated from each other by a band of fuscous the feathers of which have such broad ochraceous, ochraceous buff, and buff margins that the general appearance is light; breast ochraceous buff, with blotches, bars and mottlings of fuscous and white; remainder of lower surface white or buffy, laterally with much of ochraceous buff, and everywhere conspicuously barred with fuscous; tibiae ochraceous, tarsi ochraceous buff, both somewhat mottled and irregularly barred with fuscous, the toes buff, almost immaculate; lining of wing ochraceous buff, much mottled and irregularly barred with fuscous and whitish.

Measurements..—Male: * Wing, 345 mm.; tail, 219; exposed culmen, 37.5; culmen from cere, 28; tarsus, 62.

Female: † Wing, 370–371 (average, 370.3) mm.; tail, 218–227 (148.3); exposed culmen, 39–45 (41.5); culmen from cere, 28–33 (30.3); tarsus, 62–70 (67.3).

Geographical distribution..—Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.

Remarks..—This new form is apparently a very distinct race, differing from *Bubo virginianus heterocnemis* much more decidedly than does that form from *Bubo virginianus saturatus*. Although its small general size, lighter ground color of the upper parts, and reduced dark markings below,

* One specimen, immature though apparently full grown.

† Three specimens, two from Newfoundland, and one from Nova Scotia. One of the former is immature but seemingly of full size.

particularly on the legs and feet, are an indication of vergence toward *Bubo virginianus virginianus*, its general appearance is strikingly different from that of the latter race, for it is a grayish instead of a rufescent bird. From *Bubo virginianus virginianus* it may accordingly be readily distinguished by its lighter upper surface, the ground color of which is more grayish brown, the whitish and pale grayish markings more numerous, and the ochraceous areas lighter, less rufescent—ochraceous buff or buff instead of ochraceous or cinnamon rufous; facial disk and all of lower parts much more grayish and paler in general appearance, the ochraceous portions much lighter, and buffy or ochraceous buff, rather than ochraceous or cinnamon rufous. Also its bill is larger, though the other dimensions seem to be the same.

The material of this new form examined consists of three specimens from Newfoundland and one from Nova Scotia. Two of the former are immature birds, but with almost all of their adult feathering, and in size practically full grown. These two immature birds are identical in coloration with the adult from Newfoundland, though they are even less rufescent on the ochraceous areas, particularly on the legs and feet. Nor does the single adult example from Truro, Nova Scotia, differ in any essential particular from the Newfoundland birds, save that it is somewhat more rufescent on the ochraceous portions of the plumage, and has paler, nearly immaculate feet. It is evidently of the same race, and indicates that the range of *Bubo virginianus neochorus* extends to Nova Scotia. It is entirely possible also that birds from the neighboring areas of New Brunswick and northern New England, where occur many grayish individuals which we have heretofore referred to a supposed dark grayish phase of *Bubo virginianus virginianus*,* belong to the present new race. Such birds should, therefore, now undoubtedly be carefully compared with the present new form.

* Cf. Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXVII, 1904, p. 189.

Measurements of specimens of *Bubo virginianus neochorus*.

Males.

Museum and Number.	Sex and Age.	Locality.	Date.	Collector.	Wing.	Tail.	Exposed culmen.	Culmen from cere.	Tarsus.
L. C. Sanford . . .	♂ juv.*	Flat Bay, Newfoundland	July 18, 1912	L. C. Sanford	345.	219.	37.5	28.	62.

Females.

L. C. Sanford† . . .	♀ ad.	Fox Island River, Newfoundland	July 8, 1912	L. C. Sanford	371.	. . .	45.	33.	70.
L. C. Sanford . . .	♀ juv.*	Flat Bay, Newfoundland	July 18, 1912	L. C. Sanford	370.	227.	39.	28.	62.
L. C. Sanford . . .	♀ ad.	Truro, Nova Scotia	Jan. —, 1913	370.	218.	40.5	30.	70.
Average of three females					370.3	148.3	41.5	30.3	67.3

* Partly in juvenal plumage, but wings and tail fully grown.
 † Type.

Perisoreus canadensis sanfordi subsp. nov.

Chars. subsp..—Similar to *Perisoreus canadensis nigricapillus*, but even smaller; and the lower surface much paler, the crissum whitish.

Description..—Type, adult male, collection of Dr. L. C. Sanford; Fox Island River, Newfoundland, June 28, 1912; Dr. L. C. Sanford. Forehead, sinciput, lores, and a nearly complete cervical collar, brownish white; occiput, hinder part of crown, postocular region, and orbital ring, blackish brown; remainder of upper surface, including wings and tail, dark neutral gray, the wing-coverts rather darker and more brownish, and the rectrices broadly, the wing-quills more narrowly, tipped with pale brownish or brownish white; sides of head and neck, with chin and throat, brownish or grayish white; rest of lower parts rather light mouse gray, paling to pallid mouse gray on jugulum and crissum; lining of wing mouse gray.

Measurements..—Male:* Wing, 138–138.5 (average, 138.3) mm.; tail, 142; exposed culmen, 20.5; tarsus, 35–35.5 (35.3); middle toe, 16.5–16.8 (16.7).

Female:† Wing, 135–135.5 (135.3); tail, 135; exposed culmen, 20; tarsus, 35.5–35.8 (35.7); middle toe, 17–17.3 (17.2).

Geographical distribution..—Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.

Remarks..—This subspecies presents, in a way, a combination of the characters of *Perisoreus canadensis nigricapillus* and *Perisoreus canadensis canadensis*, but is noticeably different from either, though nearer to the former. Compared with the latter, it is much smaller; darker on the upper surface; and has the dusky hood more blackish, reaching farther forward, thus covering more of the crown, and more broadly surrounding the eyes. There is some variation in the color of the breast and upper abdomen, one specimen being very light gray, much paler than the others, which are fairly uniform in this respect; though the type is somewhat the darkest. A single specimen in the United States National Museum from Nova Scotia is much like these Newfoundland birds.

This new race is named for Dr. L. C. Sanford, through whose kindness it is here described.

In view of the successive division of *Perisoreus canadensis* into subspecies, it becomes advisable to restrict the typical form to a definite area. The original description of the species‡ was based entirely on Brisson's "Geay brun de Canada—Garrulus canadensis fuscus,"§ which was doubtless obtained in what was formerly the French portion of Canada; and we therefore designate the city of Quebec as the type locality.

* Two specimens, from Newfoundland.

† Two specimens, from Newfoundland.

‡ [*Corvus*] *canadensis* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1766, I, p. 158 (Canada).

§ Ornith., II, 1760, p. 54 (Canada).

Measurements of specimens of *Perisoreus canadensis sanfordi*.

Males.

Museum and Number.	Sex and Age.	Locality.	Date.	Collector.	Wing.	Tail.	Exposed culmen.	Tarsus.	Middle toe.
L. C. Sanford*	♂ ad.	Fox Island River, Newfoundland	June 28, 1912	L. C. Sanford	138.5	142.	20.5	35.	16.8
L. C. Sanford	♂ ad.	Fox Island River, Newfoundland	July 5, 1912	L. C. Sanford	138.	. . .	20.5	35.5	16.5
Average of two males					138.3	142.	20.5	35.3	16.7

Females.

L. C. Sanford	♀ ad.	Fox Island River, Newfoundland	July 5, 1912	L. C. Sanford	135.	. . .	20.	35.5	17.
L. C. Sanford	♀ ad.	Fox Island River, Newfoundland	July 12, 1912	L. C. Sanford	135.5	135.	20.	35.8	17.3
Average of two females					135.3	135.	20.	35.7	17.2

* Type.

***Pinicola enucleator eschatosus* subsp. nov.**

Chars. subsp.—Resembling *Pinicola enucleator leucura*, from the mainland of northeastern North America, but decidedly smaller; male darker and duller above and below, on both the red and gray areas; female darker on upper and lower parts, the yellowish areas more purely yellow, less tinged with orange.

Description.—Type, adult female, collection of Dr. L. C. Sanford; Harry's River, Newfoundland, July 1, 1913; Dr. L. C. Sanford. Back and scapulars dark gray, between mouse gray and deep mouse gray, the feathers with narrow paler edges; crown and cervix orange-citrine, the feathers with dark brownish gray centers; rump and upper tail-coverts gray like the back but lighter, the feathers of the former slightly, those of the latter broadly, tipped with aniline yellow; rectrices and wings deep fuscous, the former narrowly margined on exterior webs with deep neutral gray, the lesser superior wing-coverts narrowly margined with orange-citrine, the greater and median coverts broadly tipped with white, this forming two conspicuous wing-bands; the wing-quills paler on inner margins, and narrowly edged on external webs with pale brownish or brownish white; subocular region pale olive gray; rest of sides of head between mouse gray and olive gray, more or less washed, particularly on the auriculars, with orange-citrine; lower surface gray in tone, between mouse gray and light mouse gray, paler, almost whitish on middle of abdomen, somewhat more brownish on crissum, and washed with orange-citrine on throat and breast; lining of wing like the crissum, but somewhat washed with orange-citrine.

Measurements.—Male: * Wing, 112–116 (average, 113.5) mm.; tail, 88–93 (90.7); exposed culmen, 14–15 (14.4); tarsus, 21.5–23.8 (22.7); middle toe, 16.5.

Female: † Wing, 104–106 (105.3); tail, 84–92 (86.9); exposed culmen, 13.8–14 (13.9); tarsus, 20.8–23.5 (24.8); middle toe, 15–16.5 (15.5).

Geographical distribution.—Newfoundland; south in winter to Massachusetts.

Remarks.—The differences separating this new race from *Pinicola enucleator leucura* are much the same as those distinguishing the Newfoundland *Loxia curvirostra perna* ‡ from *Loxia curvirostra minor*, and the cases are interestingly parallel. The characters of *Pinicola enucleator eschatosus* are very constant in the series examined, and they seem to indicate an excellent race. Individual variation is about the same as in the other subspecies of *Pinicola enucleator*. An immature male in first autumn plumage (No. 202,569, U. S. N. M.), from Locke's Cove, Newfoundland, taken February 26, 1906, differs from specimens of *Pinicola enucleator leucura* in the same stage by reason of the darker, more grayish shade of the upper surface, slightly darker lower parts, and the somewhat smaller size. Size is, however, not an entirely reliable character for the

* Three specimens, from Newfoundland.

† Four specimens, from Newfoundland.

‡ *Loxia curvirostra perna* Bent, Smithson. Misc. Coll., Vol. 60, No. 15, December 12, 1912, p. 1 (Flat Bay River, Newfoundland).

determination of birds in immature plumage, since such individuals are frequently much smaller than adults. The dark grayish upper surface seems, however, to be a reasonably certain means of identification. An example of *Pinicola enucleator eschatosus* in juvenal plumage, from Newfoundland, differs from the juvenal stage of *Pinicola enucleator leucura* in its more grayish upper surface; the more greenish, less orange tint of the yellowish wash on the same area, particularly pileum, rump, and upper tail-coverts; darker, more grayish wings and tail; darker, more brownish wing-bars; and more grayish sides of head and lower parts.

A single immature male, No. 162,314, U. S. Nat. Mus., taken at Ponkapog, Massachusetts, January 22, 1893, by Mr. J. H. Bowles, is referable to *Pinicola enucleator eschatosus*, and indicates that this form is to be looked for all along the coast region of northeastern North America, from at least southern New England north to Newfoundland.

Actual comparisons of the present new form have been made with specimens of *Pinicola enucleator leucura* chiefly from Fort Climo, Ungava, in extreme northern Quebec, but the latter is the common bird of all northeastern North America, excepting, of course, Newfoundland. It was originally described by Müller as *Loxia leucura*,* and based on Buffon, with "Canada" as the type region. This, as Cassin has shown,† is intended to refer to Buffon's (*i. e.*, d'Aubenton's) plate of the "Gros-Bec, du Canada";‡ and also doubtless to his original description of the "Durbec" or "Gros-bec de Canada."§ Both description and plate are undoubtedly of the Pine grosbeak. Since the original of Buffon's description and d'Aubenton's plate came probably from the French portion of Canada, and since in view of the subspecific separation of the Newfoundland bird, it is desirable to restrict *Pinicola enucleator leucura* to a definite area, we designate the city of Quebec as the type locality, a place where it undoubtedly occurs at least in winter.

* Linné Vollständ. Natursyst., Suppl. & Register Band, 1776, p. 150 (Canada).

† Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1864, p. 252.

‡ D'Aubenton, Planch. Enlum. d'Hist. Nat., No. 135, fig. 1.

§ Buffon, Hist. Nat. des Oiseaux, III, 1775, pp. 457-458.

Measurements of specimens of *Pipicola enuculator eschatosus*.

Males.

Museum and Number.	Sex and Age.	Locality.	Date.	Collector.	Wing.	Tail.	Exposed culmen.	Tarsus.	Middle toe.
U.S.N.M. 190,289	♂ ad.	Balena, Newfoundland	July 6, 1903	W. Palmer .	112.	91.	14.	22.8	16.5
L. C. Sanford . .	♂ ad.	Fox Island River, Newfoundland	June 26, 1912	L. C. Sanford	116.	93.	14.2	23.8	16.5
L. C. Sanford . .	♂ ad.	Fox Island River, Newfoundland	June 26, 1912	L. C. Sanford	112.5	88.	15.	21.5	16.5
U.S.N.M. 202,569*	♂ im.	Locke's Cove, Newfoundland . .	Feb. 26, 1906	O. Bryant . .	109.	92.5	14.	21.	15.
Average of three adult males									
					113.5	90.7	14.4	22.7	16.5

Females.

U.S.N.M. 202,568	♀ ad.	Locke's Cove, Newfoundland . .	Feb. 24, 1906	O. Bryant . .	106.	87.5	14.	22.8	16.5
L. C. Sanford . .	♀ ad.	Harry's River, Newfoundland .	July 21, 1913	L. C. Sanford	105.5	84.	14.	22.	15.2
L. C. Sanford† . .	♀ ad.	Harry's River, Newfoundland .	July 1, 1913	L. C. Sanford	104.	92.	13.8	20.8	15.
L. C. Sanford . .	♀ ad.	Harry's River, Newfoundland .	June 30, 1913	L. C. Sanford	105.5	84.	14.	23.5	15.3
Average of four females									
					105.3	86.9	13.9	24.8	15.5

* Not used in measurement averages.

† Type.

Measurements of specimens of *Pinicola enucleator leucura*.
Males.

Museum and Number.	Sex and Age.	Locality.	Date.	Collector.	Wing.	Tail.	Exposed culmen.	Tarsus.	Middle toe.
U.S.N.M. 100,641	♂ ad.	Fort Chimo, Ungava, Quebec . .	June 20, 1884	L. M. Turner	117.5	95.	14.5	22.2	15.
U.S.N.M. 93,649	♂ ad.	Fort Chimo, Ungava, Quebec . .	May 1, 1883	L. M. Turner	116.	96.	14.	23.5	16.
U.S.N.M. 93,653	♂ ad.	Fort Chimo, Ungava, Quebec . .	May 9, 1883	L. M. Turner	123.	98.	14.	23.	15.2
U.S.N.M. 100,628	♂ ad.	Fort Chimo, Ungava, Quebec . .	April 13, 1884	L. M. Turner	121.5	99.	15.	23.5	16.
U.S.N.M. 93,647	♂ ad.	Fort Chimo, Ungava, Quebec . .	April 29, 1883	L. M. Turner	116.	96.	14.8	22.	15.
Average of five males					118.8	96.8	14.5	22.8	15.4

Females.

U.S.N.M. 100,624	♀ ad.	Fort Chimo, Ungava, Quebec . .	June 18, 1884	L. M. Turner	108.	87.	13.5	22.5	15.2
U.S.N.M. 100,623	♀ ad.	Fort Chimo, Ungava, Quebec . .	June 29, 1884	L. M. Turner	112.5	92.	14.	21.5	16.
U.S.N.M. 93,661	♀ ad.	Fort Chimo, Ungava, Quebec . .	Aug. 24, 1882	L. M. Turner	113.5	92.5	14.	22.	16.
U.S.N.M. 93,668	♀ ad.	Fort Chimo, Ungava, Quebec . .	Aug. 16, 1882	L. M. Turner	117.	97.5	15.3	24.	16.3
U.S.N.M. 93,657	♀ ad.	Fort Chimo, Ungava, Quebec . .	April 19, 1883	L. M. Turner	112.5	92.5	14.5	23.	16.
Average of five females					112.7	92.3	14.3	22.6	15.9